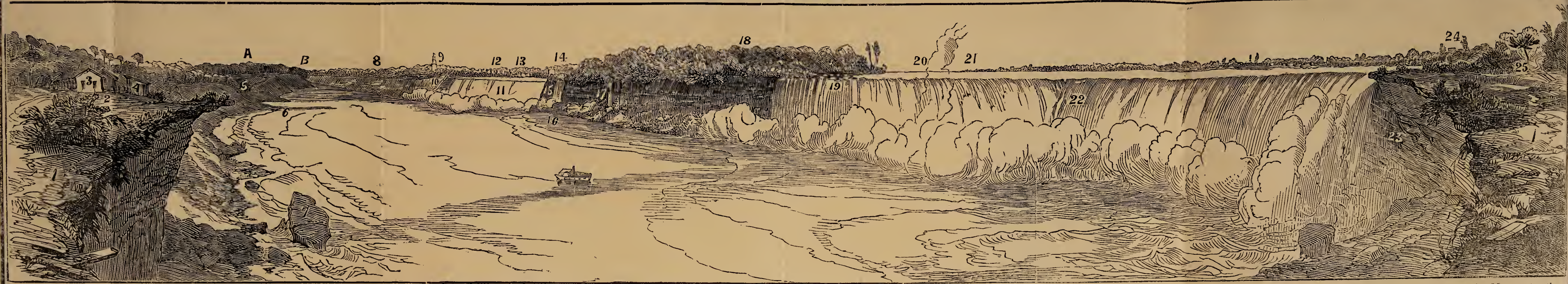


ROYAL PANORAMA,
VIEWS OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA,



LEICESTER SQUARE.
AND THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.



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|--|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Table Rock. | 6. Ferry. | 11. American Fall. | 16. Lunar Fall. | 21. Column of Vapour. | 25. Pathway from the Guide's House to the Pavilion Hotel. |
| 2. New Staircase. | 7. Part of Table Rock, which fell in July 1818. | 12. Niagara Village. | 17. Biddle Staircase. | 22. Horse Shoe Fall. | A. Clifton House. |
| 3. Guide's House. | 8. Niagara County. | 13. Manchester. | 18. Goat Island. | 23. Cavern. | B. Victoria Point, and Suspension Bridge. |
| 4. Old Staircase. | 9. Observatory. | 14. Cataract Hotel. | 19. Terrapin Rock and Town. | 24. Pavilion Hotel. | |
| 5. Road from Clifton House Hotel to the Ferry. | 10. Descent to the Ferry. | 15. Prospect Island. | 20. Rapids. | | |



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| 1. Chapel of the Crown of Thorns. | 11. Burial Place of the Virgin. | 21. Dead Sea. | 30. Fountain. | 39. Ruins of the Church and Convent of the Knights of St. John. | 45. Mosque in the Via Dolorosa. |
| 2. Pool of Bethesda. | 12. Throne of Solomon. | 22. Invisible Bridge. | 31. Mount of Offence. | 40. Castle of David. | 46. Minaret on the Site of Pilate's House. |
| 3. Where the Angels appeared. | 13. Praying Place. | 23. Judgment Seat of Solomon. | 32. Mosque of the Mogrebins. | 41. House of Uriah. | 47. The Via Dolorosa. |
| 4. Minaret, Ben Israel. | 14. Little Sahhara. | 24. Stoa Sahhara. | 33. Minaret of the Seraglio. | 42. Ancient part of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre. | 48. Palace of Pontius Pilate, or Aga's House. |
| 5. Convent of St. Pelagia. | 15. The Haram Scheriff. | 25. Gate of Heaven. | 34. Potters' Field. | 43. Dome of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre. | 49. State Prison. |
| 6. Church of Ascension. | 16. Golden Gate. | 26. Praying Place of Fatima, Daughter of Mahomet. | 35. Hill of Evil Council. | 44. Latin Convent. | A. New Protestant Church. |
| 7. Where the Prayer was taught. | 17. Graves of the Prophets. | 27. Mosque of Omar. | 36. Habitations of Dervishes. | | |
| 8. Grotto of the Creed. | 18. Road to Jericho. | 28. Mosque of El Aksa. | 37. Mount Zion, with David's Tomb, and House of Annas. | | |
| 9. Where Christ wept over Jerusalem. | 19. City Walls. | 29. El Mirage, Place of Ascension of the Prophet. | 38. Armenian Church and Convent. | | |
| 10. Garden of Gethsamene. | 20. Mountains of Arabia. | | | | |

DESCRIPTION
OF
VIEWS OF THE
FALLS OF NIAGARA,
AND THE
CITY OF
JERUSALEM,

NOW EXHIBITING
IN THE LARGE CIRCLE
OF
The Panorama, Leicester Square.

PAINTED BY THE PROPRIETOR,
ROBERT BURFORD,
ASSISTED BY H. C. SELOUS.

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1851.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Mr. ROBERT BURFORD, anxious to sustain the universally acknowledged pre-eminence and well-established reputation of the Royal Panoramas, and at the same time, during the present unparalleled season, when the metropolis will be visited by thousands of foreigners from all parts of the world, being desirous of producing works at once worthy of the great period, as well as of the exalted patronage with which he has been so long honoured, has on this occasion divided the large circle of the exhibition, so as to be able to present at the same time two distinct and unconnected views, both possessing extraordinary interest, and from the circumstance of their having their principal and most remarkable features confined almost entirely to about one-half the usual circumference, being peculiarly well adapted for exhibition in a semicircle. Both subjects also being of such grandeur and imposing majesty, that the vast extent and appliances of the Panorama can alone present them with fidelity and proper effect, and offer them on a scale of sufficient magnitude to do them justice. *The one, the Falls of Niagara, the most wonderful and magnificent of Nature's works ; the second, Jerusalem, a city celebrated and beautiful even in its ruins, and intensely interesting to all denominations of Christians, as the scene of most of the principal events in the life of our Blessed Saviour, as well as of his humiliation and death.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

“The roar of waters ! from the headlong height,
——— cleaves the wave-worn precipice ;
The fall of waters ! rapid as the light,
The flashing mass foams, shaking the abyss ;
The hell of waters ! where they howl and hiss,
And boil in endless torture ; while the sweat
Of their great agony, wrung out from this
Their Phlegethon, eurls round the rocks of jet
That gird the gulf around, in pitiless horror set.

“And mounts in spray the skies, and thence again,
Returns in an unceasing shower, which round
With its unemptied cloud of gentle rain,
Is an eternal April to the ground,
Making it all one emerald. How profound
The gulf ! and how the giant element,
From rock to rock leaps with delirious bound,
Crushing the cliffs, which downward torn and rent
With his fierce footsteps, yield in chasms a fearful vent.

“Horribly beautiful ! but on the verge,
From side to side, beneath the glittering morn,
An Iris sits, amidst the infernal surge,
Like Hope upon a death-bed, and unworn.
Its steady dyes, whilst all around is torn
By the distracted waters, bears serene
Its brilliant hues, with all their beams unshorne ;
Resembling, 'mid the torture of the scene,
Love watching madness with unalterable mien.”

BYRON.

THE mighty cataract of Niagara is one of the most wonderful of nature's works, immeasurably surpassing all of the same kind that has ever been seen or imagined, and baffling alike adequate description or correct analysis of feeling, in regard to the impression it creates. The wildest revellings of imagination can by no possibility conjure up any object, serving in the least degree as a standard of comparison whereby it may be measured. There is but one Niagara ; it has no compeer or rival in nature : nothing can equal its beauty, nothing surpass its sublimity. The Panorama, from its vast size, can alone hope to convey an intelligible idea of the matchless extent, prodigious power, and magnificent appearance of this stupendous phenomenon ; a sight once seen never to be forgotten : awe inspiring and overwhelming.

The view is taken from the Table Rock, a most commanding situation, affording not only the finest, but most comprehensive view of this imposing scene. Immediately in front of the spectator, the whole extent of the falls is seen at one glance, in all their simple yet sublime dignity ;

an ocean of water three-quarters of a mile in breadth, precipitated with astonishing grandeur in three distinct and collateral streams, unbroken and continuous, down a stupendous precipice more than 150 feet in height, on the rocks below, from which they rebound, converted by the violence of the concussion into a broad sheet of foam as white as snow. Pyramidical clouds of vapour or spray are seen rising majestically in misty grandeur from the abyss, encircling, and even at times obscuring the falls, and hovering in the blue sky above like a cloud sparkling here and there in the sunshine with rich prismatic colors. An Iris of extraordinary beauty and peculiar brilliancy heightens the scene, by spanning the great fall; above which are seen the agitated billows and white crested breakers of the rapids, tumultuously hurrying towards the precipice.

The adjuncts of this wonderful scene are by no means on the same bold scale. There is no mountainously grand scenery; the banks are picturesque and varied, especially on the Canadian side; and Goat Island, which divides the falls, is luxuriant with finely tinted foliage, but they are by no means commensurate with the cataract—it is the falls, and the falls alone that fill up the view: there is no rival to share the admiration of the beholder; it is itself, as it ought to be, the only object seen or thought of.

Below, the river is seen at first tumultuously boiling, but very soon subsiding from its state of agitation, calmly winding bright, clear, and remarkably green, between lofty and rugged banks, richly coloured by both wood and rock; thus closing a glorious scene, in which sublimity and picturesque beauty are enchantingly combined.

The Niagara River, which forms the boundary between the British possessions and the United States—the stupendous cataract being partly in the State of New York and partly in Canada—may be considered a great natural canal, by which the waters of Lake Erie are poured into Lake Ontario. Its length is 33 miles, varying from half-a-mile to two miles in breadth, and sustaining in its course a fall of 322 feet, above 200 of which are at the rapids and falls. In the early part of its course the river is broad and tranquil; at Chippawa, two miles above the falls, where the navigation ends, it first becomes disturbed, and as from this place the shores contract, and the bed of the stream begins to slope, the water shortly becomes greatly agitated, and the rapids commence; rock after rock chafes the stream, until it becomes perfectly white with foam, and rushes with frightful velocity to the edge of the precipice, over which it plunges in an unexampled volume, being unquestionably the greatest mass of water that is poured down any fall, either in the old or new world, being computed at not less than one hundred millions of tons per hour.* However large this quantity may seem, yet probably it is not

* The following calculation was made at Queenston. “The river here is half a mile broad, averages 25 feet deep, and has a current of three miles per hour; consequently in one hour it discharges a column of water three miles long, half a mile wide, and twenty-five feet deep, containing 1,111,440,000 cubic feet, being 18,524,000 cubic feet, or 113,510,000 gallons of water each minute.”

over-rated, for it must be remembered that four great lakes—that from their vast size might be termed inland seas—together with all the large rivers that flow into them, covering a surface of nearly 150,000 square miles, and containing almost one half the fresh water on the face of the globe, have only this one outlet for their superabundant waters. The tremendous roar of this vast body dashing on the rocks beneath, is of a most extraordinary description, difficult to explain; deafening and monotonous, still not unpleasant. It has been distinctly heard at Toronto, 46 miles distant.

From Lake Erie to Queenston is one level plain, with the exception of the space between Chippawa and the falls, where there is a rise of about 50 feet. At Queenston the table land abruptly terminates, and sinks to a plain level with Lake Ontario; over this precipice it is evident the river in remote ages poured its waters, and by its continued action has worn away the rocks, and carried back the falls to their present situation. The same geological appearances are traced throughout the whole distance, being lower limestone shale, having carboniferous limestone superincumbent, with the common diluvium of the country above. At the falls, the limestone rock is 70 feet in thickness, and the loose shale which crumbles under the touch about 80. By the continual action of the water, and the wind from the abyss, the shale is worn away, and the limestone being left without support, falls in enormous masses, especially after severe frosts. It is difficult to form a reasonable calculation as to the period which has elapsed since the water first began to open the gorge; the rate of recession is now about a foot per year: if this has never been exceeded, it must have taken about 40,000 years to wear its way from Queenston, and will take at least 100,000 to reach Lake Erie; but it is probable that when the river was confined to a narrower channel, the operation was much quicker.

The falls were but little known at the commencement of the last century: the Americans say they were discovered by two of the earliest missionaries, Joseph Price and Henry Wilmington, who were sent from Boston in search of the great lakes, of which vague reports had been heard from the natives; and it is very doubtful whether the Indians themselves had ever seen the “Oniawgara,” or “the Thunder of Waters,” the expressive Indian name they gave it, being deterred from approaching by a superstitious dread of the tremendous roar: even towards the close of the century they were but little visited; the red Indians still lingering in the neighbourhood made the approach dangerous.

The immediate neighbourhood of the falls, and the banks of the river, were the scenes of a succession of actions, attended with all the horrors of civil war, between the British and American troops, in 1812-13-14.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

No. 1.—Table Rock.

A broad flat rock, being a section of the ledge over which the torrent is precipitated, and in immediate contact with its western extremity. It juts out about 50 feet, overhanging the terrific gulf; and being 100 feet below the upper bank, is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the very best point for viewing the magnificent scene, as the eye commands at once the whole of the majestic amphitheatre of cataracts, as well as both banks of the river for a considerable distance. Visitors possessed of strong nerves, sometimes lay themselves flat on the rock, with the face over the edge, looking into the roaring abyss below. This rock has many considerable seams and fissures, and is continually breaking away in large masses; the whole will some day, without the least notice, be precipitated into the depths below. The whole of this, the Canadian side, is bold and lofty, the ground gradually rising from the margin of the rapids to a height of nearly 100 feet.

No. 3.—Guide's House.

The residence of the guide, who provides visitors with suitable dresses, and attends them to the cavern under the great fall. From the rear of the house, a spiral staircase descends to the water below, and a rough slippery path, over huge fragments of rock, conducts to the foot of the fall; here the view is acknowledged to be much finer than on the American side, and looking upwards, the fall presents a most extraordinary appearance; no part of the rapids being seen, the water seems to descend at once from the clouds. The Shantee in front of the house, is a favorable spot for ladies to view the scene without inconvenience; here is also kept the book in which visitors record their names.

No. 6.—Ferry.

About half-a-mile below the falls, the river, which is here about 400 yards in width, is safely crossed in a small boat; although the water is considerably agitated, the ferry men, from their knowledge of the various currents and eddies, cross it without danger at any hour of the day, but the passengers seldom escape without a good soaking from the spray, which descends like rain. The comparative smoothness of the river so immediately after the fall, is accounted for by the great depth of the pool, into which the cataract is precipitated, and the sudden contraction of the river; the descending water sinks down and forms an under-current, while a superficial eddy carries the upper stratum back to the falls. A small steam vessel has lately been employed to bring visitors quite close to the falls.

No. 9.—Observatory.

A tower forty feet in height, erected on the Terrapin rock, in the very midst of the rapids of the great fall; from the top is a fine view embracing the rapids, the river, and a vast extent of country.

No. 10.—Descent to the Ferry.

A stair of 257 steps descends to the water's edge, the upper portion is roofed over, but the last three flights are not, and being constantly wetted by the spray, are slippery and unsafe.

No. 11.—American Fall.

The American, or as it is sometimes called Fort Schlosser fall, does not exceed 375 yards in curvilinear length; its perpendicular height is 162 feet, or 13 feet higher than the great fall; this, however, does not appear to be the case when viewed from the Table rock, the effect of the perspective and the vast accumulation of rocks below, giving it a quite contrary appearance. The fall is bold, nearly straight, and the water is chafed to snowy whiteness in many places by projecting rocks, to nearly two-thirds of its descent. The whole is grand, but it does not approach in extent, sublimity, or awful beauty, the Canadian fall.

No. 12.—Niagara County.

The banks of the river for nearly its whole course on the American side, are in the county of Niagara; they are here remarkably wild and striking, and the whole county is extremely beautiful, being a succession of fertile fields, orchards, and gardens.

No. 13.—Manchester.

A small town of no very great importance; it was burnt by the British troops in 1813, and rebuilt immediately after the peace. In the neighbourhood is a small settlement of the once powerful tribe of Tuscarora Indians, or rather of their descendants; they originally emigrated from North Carolina, in the beginning of the last century, and formed one of the "Six Nations."

No. 15.—Prospect Island.

A considerable rock called Prospect or Luna Island, standing on the very verge of the precipice, and dividing the American fall from the centre cascade.

No. 16.—Lunar Fall.

A cataract that anywhere but in the very centre of such vast and magnificent scenes, would be an object of attraction and gratification; here, although it has a perpendicular fall of 162 feet, it appears insignificant.

No. 17.—Biddle Staircase.

Constructed in 1829, at the expense of N. Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia, to facilitate the descent to the rocks below, where a magnificent and much admired view of both falls is obtained. The upper part of the steps are cut in the solid rock, and the lower part is formed in three directions over immense fragments, which occasionally break off and fall from the ledge above. The notorious Sam Patch leaped from a ladder 125 feet high, into the gulf at this place, and escaped unhurt. Fine fish are caught in great numbers here.

No. 18.—Goat Island.

Goat, or as it was named by its proprietor, Iris Island, a name to which it is well entitled, from the numerous spray-created rainbows that play in its vicinity, is about half a mile in length, inserted like a wedge between the falls, presenting its broadest end, which is 330 yards across, to the precipice. It contains about 70 acres of land thickly wooded, displaying a variety of picturesque and romantic

scenery, intersected by walks leading to the most advantageous points for viewing the rapids and falls. There is also a house where refreshments can be obtained. The Island is gained by a wooden bridge of singular construction, thrown across the American branch of the river, about 50 yards from the fall, and in the very midst of the rapids; how it could have been constructed on such a spot almost baffles comprehension; during the season two or three hundred persons pay daily the shilling toll to cross to this beautiful spot; it is, therefore, a source of considerable profit to the wealthy family of the name of Porter, to whom the Island belongs. A bridge of similar construction has also been projected over the rapids, to what is called the Terrapin rock, where a single piece of timber actually overhangs the edge of the great fall about 15 feet, from which the view is terrific and appalling.

It is said that the Island was first visited, during the Canadian war of 1755, by General Putnam, who, for a wager, dropped down the river for a considerable distance in a boat, strongly secured by ropes to the shore, by which means he was safely landed, and secured his return.

In 1829, a young Englishman named Abbot, 28 years of age, of respectable connexions, cultivated mind, and an enthusiast in the arts, either from misfortune, or a morbid state of mind, took up his residence on the Island, where he remained in almost perfect seclusion for two years, so fascinated with the solitude, and infatuated with the scenery, that no inducement could divert his thoughts, or induce him to quit the spot. His body was one day found in the rapids, but whether he committed suicide, or was drowned by accident was never discovered.

No. 20.—Rapids.

Before approaching the precipice, over which the water is tumbled, the river sinks in less than a mile about 57 feet; the stratum of limestone which forms its bed, is also intersected with seams and patches of dark colored chert; through this channel of rugged rocks the water rushes with fierce and ungovernable impetuosity, converted by the resistance with which it meets, into a broad expanse of foam as white as snow, bearing a strong resemblance to the breakers on a rocky shore during a gale. It is considered certain death to get once involved in the rapids, not only because escape from the cataracts would be impossible, but that the force of the water amongst the rocks would dash the body to pieces before it approached them. Numberless instances are on record of persons who have thus fearfully perished. The Indians had a superstition that the genius who presides over the falls, required the annual sacrifice of two human victims, at least two have yearly passed into eternity here, as far back as any annals of the cataract exist; and certainly the number does not diminish in the present day, if the harrowing accounts recorded in the guide books are to be believed. The celebrated Chateaubriand nearly lost his life here by his horse taking fright at a rattle snake.

No. 21.—Column of Vapour.

Mighty columns of infinitely divided spray-like vapour shoot up from the centre of the great fall, and float gassamer like with the wind, over the tree tops of Goat Island, descending in a misty shower of rain; they may be seen from a great distance, and when the sun and the position of the observer is favorable, present a remarkably beautiful appearance, sparkling like diamonds, with occasional flashes of the most brilliant colors.

No. 22.—Horse Shoe Fall.

The main body of the Cataract on the Canadian side, is called the British or Horse Shoe fall, from the precipice having been worn into something like that form by the water. The curvatures of the fall have been geometrically computed at 700 yards, which great breadth gives it at first sight the appearance of being wanting in altitude; yet the height taken with a plumb line from the table rock is 149 feet. In consequence of its shape the water converges to the centre, and

descends in a solid mass, at least 12 feet in thickness, and with an impetus that hurls it into the gulf below, 50 feet from the base of the rock. At the extremities of the fall the water is dazzling white, but in the centre or deepest part of the bend, where it falls in one vast unbroken mass, smooth and unruffled, it is for two-thirds of the descent of a beautiful sea green color, streaked with white, like the veins in marble; the remainder is hidden by the vast body of vapour rising from the abyss; below the whole surface of the river is a body of foam, differing essentially from anything of the kind produced in a similar way; the bubbles of which it is composed, are always ascending by millions, and spread over the water in one continued and apparently solid mass. The water is also projected upwards, sometimes to the height of 120 feet, by the force of the air below, in an immense number of small white cones with pointed heads and tails, varying from one to twelve yards in length, which are continually starting from the cloud of spray. During the afternoon, a splendid rainbow is generally seen spanning the fall.

In 1827, the schooner *Michigan*, with a number of animals confined on the deck, was sent down the rapids; she struck a rock and filled, and went over the cataract without being seen. A second schooner, the *Superior*, shared the same fate in 1829; she struck a rock, where she remained, until the force of the current broke her up. The *Detroit*, the flag-ship of Commodore Barclay, abandoned at Buffalo in 1841, shared the same fate. The steam ship *Caroline* was, during the disturbances of 1847, cut out from Navy Island by a party from the Canada shore, set on fire, abandoned, and cast loose at midnight to drift down; as she went blazing over the fall, the fierce but short contention of the rival elements was indeed a splendid sight.

No. 23.—Cavern.

On the Canada side, the violence of the impulse causes the water to incline considerably forward in its descent; the continued action on the shale, has hollowed out a sort of cavern into which daring travellers are able to penetrate as far as termination rock, 153 feet from the entrance; a perilous path over rugged and slippery rocks, a difficulty of breathing, and the furious blasts of air, making it both unpleasant and dangerous.

No. 24.—Pavilion Hotel.

A large and commodious house, capable of accommodating 150 persons. From the top of the house, and from the galleries in the rear, fine views of the course of the river, the rapids, and the surrounding country are obtained; but the lower part of the falls cannot be seen. It was proposed to build a city in this neighbourhood, but the plan has been some time abandoned.

A.—Clifton House.

Clifton House Hotel, on the Canadian side, is built on a point of land facing the American fall. It is one of the best hotels to be found in any country. From the commodious and elegant belvedere on the top, a fine view of the river and rapids is obtained, and the whole 70 windows and colonnade command a full view of both falls. It is a matter of surprise how so many and such splendid establishments can be maintained by the short season, which extends to little more than three months; but it may be mentioned that there are frequently on the Canadian side alone more than a thousand strangers at one time.

JERUSALEM.

Oh! fair and favour'd city, where of old
The balmy airs were rich with melody,
That led her pomp beneath the cloudless sky,
In vestments flaming with the orient gold;
Her gold is dim, and mute her music's voice;
The heathen o'er her perish'd pomp rejoice.
How stately then was every palm deck'd street,
Down which the maidens danced with tinkling feet;
How proud the elders in the lofty gate!
How crowded all her nation's solemn feasts,
With white rob'd Levites, and high mitred priests;
How gorgeous all her temples' sacred state!
Her streets are razed, her maidens sold for slaves,
Her gates thrown down, her elders in their graves;
Her feasts are holden 'mid the Gentiles' scorn,
By stealth her priesthood's holy garments worn.

MILMAN'S "*Fall of Jerusalem.*"

THE ancient and holy city of Jerusalem, once "the perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth," stands at the southern end of a plain of considerable extent, on part of a range of hills with precipitous ascents on three of its sides, below which lie the Valley of the Son of Hinnom, or Gihon, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and the Brook Kedron. Hills of hard limestone rise beyond, encompassed by other hills and mountains, so that the city seems to form the centre of a vast amphitheatre shut in from the rest of the world. "As the mountains are about Jerusalem, so is the Lord round about his people."—(Psalm exxv. 2).

The drawings for the Panorama were taken from the terrace of the Aga, or governor, the ancient palace of Pontius Pilate, and the view from the height of the building, as well as from its position, is most comprehensive and intensely interesting, embracing nearly the whole of the important stations mentioned in scripture, and a vast assemblage of monasteries, mosques, minarets, domes, &c., which being mostly of white stone, every cupola and building stands out distinct to the eye; the whole mass absolutely glittering against the clear sky: even the narrow winding streets being distinguishable by following the lines of flat roofs. Immediately in front of the spectator, stands boldly prominent, with most imposing effect, the beautiful Mosque of Omar, occupying the site of the Temple of Solomon on Mount Moriah, resembling, from the variety of its gay colours, a vast piece of mosaic work. Behind it rise the summits of barren and unfruitful hills, that once "teemed with corn, wine and oil;" beyond which is seen a portion of the Dead Sea, and the distant mountains of Moab. On the left, towards the east, the most

interesting portion of the view, is a long line of the city walls, beneath which lie the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and the Brook Kedron ; the Mount of Olives rising magnificently in full view, presents on its three summits the Mount of Ascension, the Village of Olivet, Mount of Offence, Garden of Gethsemane, and other holy stations, relieved by occasional patches of verdure, and a few scattered olive trees. Towards the right or west, immediately beneath, commences the Via Dolorosa, which may be traced all its length through the thickest parts of the city, towards the temple of the Holy Sepulchre and Calvary, whose vast domes rise conspicuously above the other buildings. On this side are also the castle and tomb of David, and the Armenian convent on "God's holy hill of Zion," completing a most magnificent view, in colour, form, and composition of the finest order, and of intense and unexampled interest.

Jerusalem, long since stripped of her ancient splendour, and now but a remnant of the "city beloved by God," desecrated by false creeds, her walls covered with shame, and peace no longer within them, is yet a noble city even in her decay ; and he who looks over her can still sympathise with the exultation of David, the mourning of Nchemiah, the generous concern of Titus, the pride of the Saracen, and the enthusiasm of the Crusaders. The general aspect of the city and the vicinity is blighted and barren ; many unoccupied places now lie waste where there was once prosperity within her palaces. The cedar and sycamore are gone, and bare rocks present their rugged points through the scanty verdure. The vineyards are no more, the vine cut off, the Holy Temple destroyed, and the sons of Jacob, favoured as no other people ever were, are driven out and scattered over the face of the globe ; the glory is departed, and ruin and desolation alone remain to mark the tremendous power and righteous judgment that has smote, and so fearfully laid waste. Yet no spot in the Holy Land can be more interesting ; nothing in antiquity more impressive and wonderful : each mouldering ruin recalls a history, and every spot, both within and without the walls, has been the scene of some miraculous event, associated with the great plan of human redemption. Here, in the early days of the world, the dread voice of the Almighty has sounded ; here He made His glory visible. Here is the scene of much that is venerable in holy writ : the cradle of our religion, and the theatre of its most grand and important miracles. Here may be traced almost every striking event in the pathetic history of the blessed Redeemer, to the spot where he shed his blood for the sins of man, and where he took his leave of his weeping disciples, and ascended once more to heaven. There can exist no doubt whatever, even in the minds of the most sceptical, that all the various incidents recorded took place ; they all admit of proof from the scriptures, and other authentic sources. It is a narrative that could not have been written but from life, and although the over zealous may, by minute details, and attempts at precise identity, endeavour to prove too much, yet although the exact spot may be unknown, the events must have taken place in the immediate neighbourhood, for the city stands upon the same ground and the same

hills surround it. All that was most sacred and hallowed is indeed a heap of ruins, and the crescent alone, in haughty derision, glitters amongst the pinnacles where our Saviour taught and died ; yet how greatly inferior must be all other sensations, to those of awe, reverence and love, with which a christian views a city, the scene of transactions of so awful a nature regarding his eternal welfare.

Jerusalem is immortalized by revolutions more various and destructive than have occurred in any other city in the world. Seventeen times it has been sacked and partially destroyed, and it has been the field of the most brilliant exploits of the Jewish, Roman and Saracenic arms, as well as those of our ancestors in the romantic ages of the crusades. The city is supposed to have been founded in the year 2023 by Melchisedec, and is first mentioned in scripture by the name of Salem. (Genesis xiv. 18.) Fifty years after it was called by the Jebusites, Jerusalem (vision of peace). David took it from them, "and dwelt in the fort, and called it the city of David," (2 Samuel v. 9) and Solomon his son built the "Temple of the Ark." After passing through various hands, it was entirely destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, who led the Jews captive to Babylon. After many vicissitudes, it came into the possession of Herod the Great, who rebuilt the temple, and in whose reign the awful events connected with the birth of Christ occurred. In the year 71, the Jews revolted against the Romans, and the city sustained one of the most remarkable sieges in history, being finally taken, plundered, and burnt. Being the Feast of the Passover, the city was very full, and Josephus, who was present, relates that 600,000 Jews perished by famine, 1,100,000 by the sword, and 97,000 were sent away prisoners ; the young with the women being sold as slaves, and thirty might be bought for a piece of silver. "His blood be upon us and upon our children" the Jews cried to Pilate ; the imprecation was heard, and granted in a most fearful manner, and thenceforward God turned his face from the land. "Zion became as a ploughed field, and Jerusalem heaps, and the mountain of the house as the high places of the forest." (Micah iii. 12.)

In the reign of Constantine, the city, which had been almost unknown, renounced Paganism. Christian temples were erected on the sepulchre and other holy spots, and Helena, the emperor's mother, sought in person the holy relics. But Jerusalem was not destined to flourish. Persians, Saracens, and Turks were in turn masters, and were in 1099 driven out by the Crusaders, who founded a kingdom that lasted 88 years, under nine Latin kings ; after whom, Saladin, king of Egypt, obtained the ascendancy. The Turks gained possession in 1217, which they have retained. But her trials are not yet over, nor her warfare finished, whilst the Infidels dwell on the holy mount, "the time of the Gentiles is not yet fulfilled."

Jerusalem from a distance appears a well fortified city, "compact within itself," but the interior is a sad scene of ruin. The site is unequal ; the form an irregular oblong square, about three miles in circumference : it is surrounded with embattled walls, having towers at intervals, and has six gates. The streets are narrow, more or less steep,

ill paved, and dirty. The convents, which are its principal support, are twenty in number, large, and of considerable wealth and influence. Besides the Mosque of Omar, there are ten other mosques, and five public baths. The houses are heavy square masses, two or three stories high ; some few are very large. They are mostly of stone, without architectural ornament, having a door and one or two latticed windows towards the street, the principal opening into a small interior court. The roofs being flat, form agreeable terraces, much frequented by the inhabitants ; most of them have one or more small domes, which imparts an air of grandeur, breaking their uniformity, and relieving their otherwise monotonous appearance, which is rather that of prisons or tombs. The Bazaars or Bezesteins are neglected and decayed, and the shops and stalls ill provided.

Jerusalem, forming a centre between Arabia, Syria, and Egypt, is much frequented by the inhabitants of each, as well as by pilgrims of every faith, and visitors from all parts ; it is therefore difficult to ascertain precisely the population : it is, however, supposed to be about 30,000, consisting of Turks, Arabs, and Christians of the Armenian, Greek, Latin, and Coptic churches, and Jews. The Mahomedans number about 13,000, and reside principally near the Mosque of Omar. Of the Christians, the Armenians are the richest, the Greeks the most numerous ; they inhabit the western quarter, in the vicinity of their respective convents. The Jews are estimated at 5,000 or 6,000 ; they dwell at the foot of Mount Zion, and in the lowest parts of the city, strangers in their own patrimony : they are in general very poor, and are oppressed in every way, and treated with the greatest contempt, yet their numbers do not decrease ; they are reinforced from Europe, the old coming to die in the city of their fathers, the young remain in the hope of seeing that city again their own.

During the festivals from Christmas to Easter, the city is more full of strangers than at other times, and exhibits a strange mixture of persons, dress, and tongues ; Christians, Mahomedans, and Jews, all assembled to adore the same beneficent creator, and performing within a few yards of each other their separate rites and ceremonies.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

No. 2.—Pool of Bethesda.

“Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches;” this is evidently the most ancient work in the city, it is 120 feet long, 40 wide and 8 deep, lined with large stones and flints, but the porches are walled up. Here the lambs were washed for sacrifice, and at certain times it was supposed to possess great healing powers. It was here our Saviour said to the paralytic—“Rise, take up thy bed, and walk.”—(John v. 8.)

No. 3.—Where the Angels appeared.

After the ascension of Christ, the apostles stood on this spot looking steadfastly towards heaven: when behold two Angels suddenly stood by them and addressed them, “Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing, &c.”—(Acts i. 11.)

No. 5.—Convent of St. Pelagia.

The ruins of a Convent, erected on the spot where the Virgin Mary received from an angel, three days warning of the time of her death.

No. 6.—Church of the Ascension.

The Mount of Olives “a sabbath day’s journey from Jerusalem,” was the scene of David’s sorrow and humiliation, when he fled with the Ark of the Lord before Absalom. It was also sanctified by the frequent presence of Jesus. The small Mosque, with a minaret, on the summit, is the remains of a church built by Saint Helena. It is open to both Christian and Mahomedan. In the centre is a portion of the bare rock defended by a low enclosure, said to have been the scene of our Saviour’s last appearance on earth and ascent to heaven.—(Luke xxiv. 50.) The print of one foot is visible, and is much revered; the other is in the Mosque of Omar. Mass is celebrated here on the anniversary of the day, and the Turks and Arabs pray within the Mosque. The Greeks, Armenians and other christians have altars in the open court. The surrounding village of Olivet consists only of a few stone huts. On the opposite side of the hill is the village of Bethany, the chosen and beloved place of resort of Jesus; it contains the house of Mary and Martha, the family whom Jesus loved, and the tomb of Lazarus. At a short distance is the village of Bethphage, where are vestiges of the house of Mary Magdalene.

No. 7.—Where the Prayer was taught.

Here our Saviour is said to have stood when he addressed to his disciples the universal prayer, saying “When ye pray, say, Our Father, &c.”—(Luke xi. 2.)

No. 8.—Grotto of the Creed.

A ruined building with a subterranean apartment supported on twelve arches, where the Apostles are said to have compiled their creed.

No. 9.—Where Christ wept over Jerusalem.

A small square tower marks the spot where our Saviour turned weeping towards the noble city, and pronounced the fearful doom which has been so strikingly and awfully fulfilled to the very letter. "Seest thou these great buildings? there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down."—(Mark xiii. 2.) "For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee."—(Luke xix. 43,44) The tenth legion of the army of Titus was encamped on this spot.

No. 10.—Garden of Gethsamene.

It was the custom of Jesus to spend the night out of Jerusalem at the time of the feasts (Luke xxi. 37); this was the place to which he resorted. It is an enclosure about 200 feet each way, containing eight extremely ancient Olive trees; there is a desire to suppose them to be the very trees under which Jesus sat; but that cannot be, for Josephus says, that Titus cut all the trees down within 100 furlongs of the city; they may however have been suckers from the identical roots. In the garden is a ledge of rock where Peter, James and John slept, when "their eyes were heavy" and a grotto where our Saviour underwent the bitter part of the agony, and sweated blood—"Then cometh Jesus with them to a place called Gethsamene, and saith unto the disciples sit ye here, while I go and pray yonder. And he took with him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee." (Matthew xxvi. 36,37.) A small piece of ground is also separated as accursed, called "Terra damnata," where Judas walked up to Christ and betrayed him with a kiss. Two flat stones near are called the prisons of St. Peter and St. Paul.

No. 11.—Burial place of the Virgin.

Of the church erected here by St. Helena there remains only a small square building, the door of which conducts to the subterranean chapels containing the tombs of the Virgin, who was miraculously conveyed here at her death, and of her mother St. Anna; also those of St. Joseph and St. Joachim.

No. 12.—Throne of Solomon.

A hall 21 feet long by 14 feet wide, in which the throne of Solomon stood. Immediately against it is a small frontispiece of marble, called the Gate of Mercy.

No. 14.—Little Sakhara.

A small round Mosque containing one of the pieces of the Holy rock stolen from the Mosque of Omar, when it became visible to the Mussulmans it was firmly fixed in its present situation. The second piece was found on the Stoar Sakhara, and is covered by a similar but smaller building.

No. 15.—The Haram Scheriff.

The noble retirement or outer enclosure of the Mosque: it is planted with orange, olive, and other trees, and ornamented with fountains: it is upwards of 1,500 feet in length, and more than 1,000 feet in breadth, forming an irregular square. The eastern and southern sides are enclosed by the walls of the city, the western by a row of buildings used as schools, &c., and the northern is partly enclosed by houses and partly by a wall with three gates. There are four minarets—one in each of three of the angles, and one in the centre of the western side.

No. 16.—Golden Gateway.

The Dorean gate. The gate by which our Saviour entered the city from Bethphage riding on an ass, and having branches of palm strewn before him. This gate has long been walled up, the Mahomedans having a tradition, that if ever they are driven out by Jews or Christians, it will be by armies entering at this gate.

No. 17.—Tombs of the Prophets.

Caverns and excavations in the solid rock, evidently in ancient days used as places of sepulture ; some are named the Tombs of Jehoshaphat, James, Zacharia, and Absalom. Near is the fountain of Siloam, where the blind man received his sight. (John ix. 7.)

No. 19.—City Walls.

The walls are generally about 50 feet in height, in some places more ; they are well built of reddish stone, and are in good repair ; a great portion of them having been erected and the whole repaired by Solyman the magnificent in the 16th century. The eastern wall, here seen, runs along the brow of Mount Moriah, beneath it is the deep valley of Jehoshaphat, sometimes styled Tophet Shaveh, the King's valley and the valley of Slaughter ; the brook Kedron, or rather its dry channel, runs through the centre. This has been the burial place of the Jews from the earliest ages ; here they expect the last judgement to take place. " Let the heathen be wakened and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat, for there will I sit to judge all the heathen round about." (Joel iii. 12.) In the south east angle of the wall, are several immense and very ancient hewn stones, presumed to be part of the ancient Jewish wall ; some are more than twenty feet in length.

No. 21.—Dead Sea.

The Salt Sea of Scripture, also called the Lake Asphaltites, from the quantity of bitumen found in it. The water is nauseous, and so salt that the highest winds scarcely ruffle it. This spot, famous for the benedictions and curses of the Almighty, is now a scene of frightful desolation and sterility : it lies deep in a vale, hemmed in on the east by the high and woodless mountains of Arabia, and on the west by those of Judea.

No. 22.—Invisible Bridge.

A narrow staircase leading to an opening in the outer wall, where a piece of a column projects over the precipice, on which Mahomet is to sit on the last day, whilst God executes judgment in the valley below. At this place also commences El Serat, the Invisible Bridge, sharper than the edge of a sword, over which believers will pass into heaven, but from which infidels will fall into the bottomless pit of hell.

No. 23.—Judgment Seat of David.

A handsome building, the dome of which is supported by eleven antique and very precious columns of reddish grey calcareous stone. In the centre is a small cupola on six similar columns. It is held in great veneration, having, according to tradition, been the actual tribunal of that great King.

No. 24.—Stoa Sakhara.

The inner enclosure of the Mosque of Omar. It is 450 feet in length by 399 in breadth, and is raised 16 feet above the outer court. It is entirely paved with white marble, many pieces of which, evidently of great antiquity, are curiously carved. It is approached by eight flights of steps, two on the south, crown by isolated frontispieces of

four saracenic arches resting on slender pillars ; one on the east, crown by five arches, two on the north with three arches, and three on the west, two with four arches, one without any. There are several small houses for Santons and Doctors of Law, and raised places for private prayer.

No. 27.—Mosque of Omar.

This beautiful building stands on the site of the temple of the wisest of kings, on the threshing floor of Ornan, on Mount Moriah, where the Lord appeared unto David, and where the visible glory was seen. It was erected by the Caliph Omar, and is next in sanctity to the Mosque of Mecca. During the Crusades it became a christian church ; and when they abandoned the city, Saladin caused it to be washed with rose-water before he would enter.

This Mosque is the finest piece of Saracenic architecture in existence. It forms a regular octagon, each side being 70 feet in width ; four of which, those facing the cardinal points, contain spacious doors with porches of timber, excepting that on the south, which has a portico of eight Corinthian pillars of marble. The lower parts of the walls are faced with marble, evidently very ancient, of a white colour, with a slight tinge of blue, intermixed with pieces wholly blue. The upper part is faced with small square tiles of various colours, blue the prevailing, with passages from the Koran on them, forming a singular and beautiful mosaic work. The four sides of entrance have each six windows, the other sides seven, filled with stained glass. The roof gently rises to the perpendicular part beneath the dome, which is also covered with coloured tiles in elegant devices. The dome is spherical, covered with lead, and crowned by a gilt crescent which is 90 feet from the ground. The interior is paved with grey, and the walls are covered with fine white marble. Twenty-four pillars of marble of a brownish tint form a concentric nave, the eight opposite the angles being square, without ornament, the other sixteen, being two to each face of the octagon, are round, well proportioned, and about 20 feet in height, with composite capitals gilt. Above, is a plain plinth and twenty-four arches supporting the roof, which is gilt in exquisite taste. A second circle of sixteen pillars, four square and twelve round, based on an elevation on the floor, to which there is an ascent of four steps, supports the dome, the interior of which is finely painted and gilt in arabesque, and from which are suspended many pious offerings of gold and silver. Immediately beneath the dome is an immense mass of limestone, probably part of the rock on which the Mosque stands: it is named El Hadjera el Sahhara Allah, the locked up stone of God, and is held in high veneration. Its tradition is, that it fell from heaven when the spirit of prophecy commenced, that the ancients prophesied from it, and that on it sat the angel of death, who, upon David's inconsiderate numbering of the people, slaughtered until God commanded him to put up his sword. At the time the prophets fled from Jerusalem, the stone wished to accompany them, but was prevented by the angel Gabriel, who forcibly held it (the marks of his fingers still remain) until the arrival of Mahomet, who fixed it for ever. From hence Mahomet, after his celebrated night journey from Mecca, on the beast, El Borak, accompanied by the angel Gabriel, as described in the 17th chapter of the Koran, ascended to heaven, leaving the print of his foot, which is an object of great veneration to all true believers. Some years back, a portion of the rock was stolen by the christians ; but when they got it out of the Mosque it became invisible, until it was discovered by the Mussulmans. Beneath the rock is a natural chamber, called the "Ennobled Cavern of God." Above the cavern is a hole called "the Hole of Mahomet," and around are five cavities inscribed, the places of Solomon, David, Abraham, Gabriel, and St. John. It also contains the well of souls, or entrance to the infernal regions. The Mosque contains the praying place and footstep of our Lord Idris, the sword and standard of Ali, nephew of Mahomet, the scales for weighing the souls of men, the shield of the prophet, the birds of Solomon, the pomegranates of David, and the saddle of El Borak ; and on a wooden desk, an original copy of the Koran—the leaves of which are four feet in length. A slab of green marble, forming part of the floor, has the marks of having been pierced by 18 nails of silver—three and a part of a fourth now remain, the others having disappeared at the completion of certain great epochs : when the last takes its departure the fulness of time will be complete, and the world end.

The Mosque belongs to the principal sect called Hanafites. Here and at Mecca, the Mussulman believes his prayers to be more acceptable to God than any where else; and it is believed that the prophets, since the time of Adam, still come here to pray on the Sahhara,—the usual guard of which is 70,000 angels, who are relieved every day. 180 lamps are nightly lighted in the Mosque.

No. 28.—Mosque El Aksa.

This handsome Mosque, also on part of the site of Solomon's Temple, is 300 feet in length, and, including the Mosque of Abou Bekr, 400 in breadth. It is very ancient, and was formerly the church of the presentation or purification. The front has a piazza of seven slightly pointed arches: the ceiling is flat, and is supported by six rows of pillars of brown marble, forming a nave, above which the roof rises and displays two rows of windows, and three naves on each side surmounted by arches. At the extremity of the nave is a spherical cupola ornamented with painting, gilding, and stained glass. The interior contains an enormous octagonal pillar dedicated to Sidi Omar; a nich called Bab Arrahma, probably the site of the ancient seat of mercy, and two granite columns dedicated to our Lady Fatima, which have replaced the celebrated brazen pillars called Jachin and Boaz. The place of the presentation of Our Saviour is also shewn. The Mosque belongs to the sect Shafei, but all sects pray in it. 170 lamps are lighted in it nightly. Beneath the Mosque is a vast range of vaults of high antiquity.

No. 31.—Mount of Offence.

Where Solomon, when his strange wives turned his heart in his old age to idolatry, built the high places for Chemosh and Molech (1 Kings, xi. 7). The village of Siloa below, now only a few huts, is where he kept his 700 wives, princesses, and 300 concubines.

No. 32.—Mosque of the Mogrebins.

A Mosque of a single nave, 30 feet in length, belonging to the Mogrebins, or western Mussulmans. 65 lamps are lighted in it nightly.

No. 34.—Potter's Field.

Akel Forar, or the field of Jars; the Alcedama, or field of blood, purchased with the thirty pieces of silver, the price of the blood of Christ—a place of gloomy and awful interest; a part is used as a charnel house by the Armenians. At a short distance is the Well of Nehemiah, and the place where Isaiah was sawn asunder with a wooden saw.

No. 35.—Hill of Evil Council.

Ruins, the remains of the House of Caiaphas, where "the Priests, Scribes, and Pharisees took council against Jesus to put him to death."—(Luke xxii. 2)

No. 37.—Mount Zion, with David's Tomb, and House of Annas.

A Mosque on Mount Zion which is held in great veneration, as it is said to contain the tomb of King David, which neither Jew nor Christian is allowed to approach. It is the ancient church of the Cœnaculum, where our Saviour instituted the last supper,—a large, dim, and cheerless room in which it took place, and a subterranean chamber, said to have formed the part of the house of the father-in-law of Caiaphas, where Christ was first incarcerated, are shewn; here also Peter denied him. The Gate of David is adjacent, near to which is the spot where our Saviour appeared to the two Marys. (Matthew xxviii. 9.)

No. 38.—Armenian Church.

On Mount Zion, in the cleanest and best part of the city, a large establishment, supplying every comfort for both pilgrims and travellers. The church is a handsome edifice, with a dome 100 feet in height. It is built on the spot where James, the brother of John, was beheaded by Herod, and is most splendidly ornamented with sculpture, gilding, painting, and silver lamps; and the sacred vessels of gold and silver are most costly. Near the altar are three stones: one is that on which Moses broke the tables of the law; another is that on which Jesus stood when baptized in the Jordan, and the third is from the Mount of the Transfiguration. This establishment has lodged and fed 2,000 pilgrims within the walls at one time. Near it is the cemetery of the English who die in Jerusalem; amongst others that of the unfortunate M. Costigan, who perished in his endeavours to explore the shores of the Dead Sea in a boat.

No. 40.—Castle of David.

The castle of the Pisans, erected on the ruins of the ancient castle of David on Mount Zion. It is a large fortress surrounded by a ditch, the upper part of Saracenic architecture, the lower very ancient. The window where David saw Bathsheba bathing is pointed out, also where he prayed to avert the pestilence. Near is the house of Uriah, and an old tank adjacent is named Bathsheba's bath.

No. 42.—Holy Sepulchre.

The tomb of Christ was enclosed by the early christians forty-six years after the crucifixion, and was for a long period the most honoured sanctuary of the church: it was afterwards a pagan temple dedicated to Venus. St. Helena erected the temple, of which many portions still remain. It has been twice plundered, and was ransomed from the Mahomedans for a vast sum, since which it has remained in the hands of the christians. In 1808, a great portion was destroyed by fire, but the sepulchre remained uninjured. The present church was rebuilt by the Greeks in 1810, at a cost of sixteen millions of piastres. The front of the temple is obstructed by the Greek Monastery, and presents only a door of entrance, over which is a curious carving of Christ's entry into Jerusalem. The building is necessarily irregular from the many places it comprehends. Immediately on entrance is the stone of unction on which the body of Christ was washed and anointed by Joseph and Nicodemus. That part properly denominated the nave is surmounted by a dome 150 feet in height and 58 in diameter, which is supported by slender square pillars of masonry placed so thickly as to spoil the effect. Immediately beneath the dome rises a building 20 feet long by 10 wide, with a small cupola: this contains the holy sepulchre. It is divided into two apartments—in the first, called the chapel of the angel, is the stone on which the angel sat who announced the resurrection to the two Marys. The inner chamber contains the actual tomb, a plain sarcophagus of stone encased in marble to preserve the original rock, which, from the surrounding parts having been cut away, is now above ground: the whole is hung with drapery of green and gold, and is lighted by 44 silver lamps. Other holy spots under the same roof are, where Christ appeared to Mary Magdalene, the chapel of the apparition to the Virgin Mary, and where she stood at the entombment; the prison of Christ whilst the cross was preparing; where his garments were divided; the place of the stocks, and part of the pillar at which he was scourged; also where the soldier, Longinus, was converted, and the tomb of Nicodemus. In the rotunda are chapels for the three principal sects, and cells for some monks who constantly reside there.

The rock of Calvary is 110 feet south-east from the sepulchre, and is a level platform about 47 feet square, approached by a flight of 18 steps: it is entirely cased in black, white and yellow marble, holes being left where the crosses were fixed; also for the rent in the rock caused by the earthquake, where the skull of Adam was found. A piece of mosaic marks the spot where the nailing to the cross took place, and a descent of 30 steps leads to where St. Helena prayed whilst the cross was sought; 11 more to where it was found, together with the crown of thorns, nails, spear, &c. The choir of the Greek church faces the sepulchre: it is very rich in altars, decorations, and silver

lamps, and is surmounted by a capacious dome, under which is a pillar said to mark the centre of the world. In a small chapel in the convent a silver plate marks the spot where Abraham was about to sacrifice his son, Isaac, on Mount Moriah. The tombs of Godfrey de Bouillon and his brother, as well as the sword and spurs of the former are shewn. All the festivals of the several churches are kept here with great solemnity, especially those of Christmas, Easter, and the distribution of the Greek fire, which annually comes from heaven on the anniversary of the burning of Elijah's sacrifice (1 Kings xviii., 24), on which occasion the greatest disorder prevails, and lives are lost.

No. 44.—Latin Convent.

The convent of Terra Santa, near the south-west angle of the city; a strong, fort-like building, with its courts, gardens, &c., covering several acres of ground. The chapel is small but is much embellished, and has a good organ. This is the head catholic convent in the Holy Land: the complement of friars is 40, but there are seldom so many—they are of the Franciscan order.

No. 47.—Arch of Ecce Homo in the Via Dolorosa.

Harat el Alla, or Dolorous way, a narrow, steep, rugged street, commencing at the gate of St. Stephen, passing the Palace of Pontius, and terminating at Calvary. The ruined arch of Ecce Homo crosses the street, where, crowned with thorns and dressed in a purple robe, Christ was presented to the Jews by Pilate, who exclaimed, "Behold the man" (John xix. 5): the other stations in this street, marking the afflicting incidents which preceded the last awful scene, are where he was mocked and scourged, where he saluted the virgin "Salve Mater"; a stone in the wall where, fainting from the weight of the cross, he leaned to prevent himself from falling; where Simon, the Cyrenian, was compelled to bear the cross; where Jesus exclaimed, "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me (Luke xxiii. 28); where Veronica or Bernice wiped his bleeding face; and a fragment of the gate of Judgment; also the houses of the rich man and Lazarus.

No. 48.—Palace of Pontius Pilate, or Aga's house.

An irregular building standing on the ruins of Pontius Pilate, now the residence of the Aga, or governor. The hall of judgment, two of the steps leading to it, called the scala sancta (the others having been removed to Rome), and the place where the cross was kept are shewn. The roof of the palace (whence the present Panorama was taken) is very extensive, and being covered with hard cement forms an agreeable promenade. These terraces, when the heat of the sun will permit, are much frequented; here, as of old, the inhabitants perform their private devotions, receive company, and enjoy the fresh air, and in hot seasons frequently pass the night.

A.—New Protestant Church.

The foundation of this church was laid in 1842—a costly and laborious process; for so great have been the accumulations of soil since Jerusalem has become heaps, that the strata of four cities had to be passed through, before the rock, at a depth of 40 feet, was reached; so that the foundation may be truly said to be fixed on Zion's rock. The church is a small but very handsome structure, built of a fine white stone from a quarry near the ancient city of Anathoth. The summit presents a fine view. The church will hold about 500 persons—a number far exceeding the Protestants at present in Jerusalem—the family of the Bishop and the Missionary establishment, with a few occasional visitors, forming but a small congregation. The church was consecrated and opened by the Bishop of Jerusalem, January 21, 1849.

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INDIGESTION

IS the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject; and the most certain and safe remedy for Indigestion and all Stomach Complaints is "NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS," a Medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." They speedily remove all the distressing symptoms attendant upon a disordered state of the Stomach and Biliary Organs, and are infallible for Sick Headache, Flatulent Distensions and Acidity of the Stomach, Depressed Spirits, Disturbed Sleep, Violent Palpitations, Irregular Appetite, General Debility, Spasms, Costiveness, &c.

Sold in bottles, price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., or 11s. each, in every Town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase any of the various Imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the success of "NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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SIMCO'S ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the most efficacious remedy ever discovered for the relief of persons suffering Influenza; the two first doses generally arrest the progress of this distressing complaint, and a little perseverance completely removes it. Children's Coughs, as well as recent ones in adults, will be removed by a few doses (frequently by the first), and Asthmatic persons, who previously had not been able to lie down in bed, have received the utmost benefit from the use of SIMCO'S ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

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SIMCO'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS are a certain and safe remedy; they restore tranquillity to the nerves, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system. No other Medicine can be compared to these excellent Pills, as they prevent the disorder from attacking the Stomach or Head, and have restored thousands from pain and misery to health and comfort.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box.

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JOHN GOSNELL & Co's AMBROSIAL SHAVING CREAM (patronised by Prince Albert). This inestimable cream possesses all the good qualities of the finest Naples soap, without the disagreeable smell inseparable from that article in a genuine state. It is of a white, pearly, silvery appearance, produces a creamy lather which will not dry on the face, and emits, in use, the delightful flavour of the almond. In pots, price 2s., 3s. 6d., &c. Perfumers to Her Majesty, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London; and 18, School-lane, Liverpool. Fancy brush manufactory, 68, Upper Thames-street. Merchants and Captains advantageously supplied for the East and West Indies and China markets.

. Agents for the sale of Hopgood's (of Ryde, Isle of Wight) Nutritive Cream for the Hair.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

Prepared under the immediate care of the inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the Profession, for removing BILE, ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable. On the value of Magnesia as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge; but the Fluid Preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the profession, as it entirely avoids the possibility of those dangerous concretions usually resulting from the use of the article in powder.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY, of Wolverhampton; and by all wholesale and retail Druggists and Medicine Agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

 The Acidulated Syrup in Bottles, 2s. each.

N.B.—Be sure to ask for “Sir James Murray's Preparation,” and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows:—“James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant.”

COLES'S ALGA MARINA,

A CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF THE SEA-WEED, is an invaluable external remedy for Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, also for weakness, contractions, scrofulous swellings, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.—“Having been for six months suffering severely from Rheumatism, for which various kinds of Medicines and Liniments had been employed without benefit, I was induced through reading a pamphlet upon the medical virtues of ‘COLES'S ALGA MARINA,’ to try it in my own case, and in justice to that excellent remedy, I have much pleasure in testifying that after using it for only a few times, all pain left me, and a continued application of it entirely restored me to health.”

(Signed) “WILLIAM PIPER,

“Publisher and Bookseller, 23, Paternoster Row, London.”

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A CERTAIN REMEDY for disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs*—In Difficulty of Breathing—In Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

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Important Testimonials.

Copy of a Letter from Col. Hawker (the well-known Author on Guns and Shooting.)

Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants, Oct. 21, 1846.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

P. HAWKER.

IMPORTANT TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 30th Nov. 1849.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of catarrh. I think they would be very useful to clergymen, barristers, and public orators.

To Mr. Keating.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, THOMAS FRANCIS, Vicar Choral.

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Locock to Mr. Keating.

26, Hertford Street, May Fair. Feb. 17, 1851.

Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, I have no hesitation in assuring you that the Pulmonic Wafers, Female Wafers, Antibilious Wafers, or Female Pills, that have so often been advertised with my name, are not mine, nor do I know anything of their composition, nor have I anything whatever to do with them, either directly or indirectly.

To Mr. Keating.

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS HAVE CURED A BAD LEG AFTER EVERY OTHER REMEDY HAD FAILED.—John Eastman, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, states to Professor Holloway, in a letter dated September 11, 1850, that a native gentleman of that place hurt his instep some time ago, in consequence of which a wound soon formed and gradually increased, until it spread from the foot to the knee. He was under the medical attendance of a native doctor for several months, but his remedies had no good effect whatever. He therefore deemed it advisable to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which have effected a perfect cure of his leg, and he now enjoys the best of health. Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London, and not 240, Strand, London; and observe that there is no initial as “H” or any other letter before the name “Holloway,” nor is the word “genuine” on the labels.

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It has often furnished material for discussion in the philosophical world, whether communities in increasing their means of enjoyment have not proportionally multiplied their ills: if they have discovered more curative processes, have they not, in other directions, increased in a similar ratio the "ills that flesh is heir to." If this question cannot be satisfactorily settled, there is a fact nearly related to it which claims our attention. It is, that while the personal appearance of the majority is fully equal, if not superior, to that of our barbarous ancestors, the artificial appliances for improving it are far better understood. The cultivation of the *Hair* may be cited as an instance in point, even if the proposition just advanced should be disputed. The immense patronage obtained by **OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA** for strengthening, renovating, and embellishing the *Hair*, and the admirable effects known to be produced by it, and attested to by so many thousands, forcibly illustrate the position above assumed, and afford the strongest evidence of its correctness. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices are genuine. When you ask for "Oldridge's Balm," never let the Shopkeepers persuade you to buy any other article as a substitute.

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This composition unites every requisite for marking towels, sheets, table-cloths and wearing apparel, and is admitted to be the only article similarly used which has given satisfaction to every purchaser, for its fixity and neatness of impression. Prepared by the Inventor, JOHN BOND, Chemist, 28, Long Lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most Stationers, &c. Price 1s. a Bottle.

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Admission 1s. Napoleon Rooms and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night.

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G. HARROW

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NEWLY-INVENTED

RAILWAY TRAVELLING BOXES,

the principle of which is so superior to any thing yet produced, that the manufacturer invites the honor of a visit to inspect them.

They are well appointed with every convenient requisite for RAILWAY travelling, and far exceed the old style of trunks, known by the title of "IMPERIAL," which were in every respect badly adapted to the present mode of conveyance, being too cumbersome and unsightly, whereas the new invention is light, portably convenient, and perfectly impervious to water.

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